



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to note, however, that only forty-two days elapsed from the time Meyer cabled, June 13, until every link in the chain of evidence of the identity of the Chinese with the American disease was complete. This included the discovery of the characteristic "mycelial fans," the making of cultures which appeared identical, the producing of the disease in American chestnut trees by inoculation from the cultures, and the discovery on July 24 of the ascospores of the fungus, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.), on material later sent in. When we consider that the little town in the Chili province of China is a day and a half cart journey from a railroad, it is interesting to note the promptness with which exact laboratory research methods in Washington can be brought to bear on a field problem half way round the globe.

DAVID FAIRCHILD

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE committee of the permanent commission for the International Congress of Medicine to be held in Munich in 1917 has been elected as follows: President, Professor Dr. Friedrich von Müller, of Munich (president-elect for the eighteenth congress); vice-presidents, M. Calman Müller, of Budapest (president of the sixteenth congress), and Sir Thomas Barlow, of London (president of the seventeenth congress); secretary-general, M. H. Burger, of Amsterdam; assistant secretary, D. Ph. van der Haer, of The Hague; member, M. L. Dejace, of Liège (president of the International Association of the Medical Press).

DR. ROUX, director of the Pasteur Institute, has been appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

MR. ROBERT BRIDGES, newly appointed poet laureate in Great Britain, holds a degree in medicine from Oxford and for some years was a practising physician.

THE Paris Academy of Sciences has awarded its Valz prize to Professor A. Fowler, F.R.S., for his investigations on the spectrum of hydrogen and other contributions to astrophysics.

DRS. A. BACMEISTER and L. Küpferle, of Freiburg, have received \$1,000 from the Robert Koch foundation for their studies on Röntgen therapy in tuberculosis.

DR. C. F. HODGE, professor of biology at Clark University, will have leave of absence next year and will conduct work in Oregon under the extension department of the university and the Oregon state game commission.

DR. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, president of the American Museum of Natural History, has been visiting the expeditions conducting paleontological explorations for the museum in the west.

DR. F. ROBERT HELMERT, the distinguished Berlin geodesist, celebrated his seventieth birthday on July 21.

PROFESSOR ARCHIBALD BARR is about to retire from the regius chair of civil engineering and mechanics at the University of Glasgow.

THE Michigan State Board of Health has offered the position of state sanitary engineer to Professor E. D. Rich, of the University of Michigan.

MR. JAMES A. BARR, who for the past year has been manager of the Bureau of Conventions and Societies of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has been appointed chief of the department of education. He will have general charge of the congresses and conventions as well as of the educational exhibits. Dr. Irwin Shepard, for twenty years secretary of the National Education Association, has been appointed national secretary of the Bureau of Conventions, in San Francisco. Up to this time 151 congresses and conventions have been scheduled for San Francisco or near-by cities in 1915. At the meeting of the National Education Association held in Salt Lake City in July, the directors recommended that the 1915 meeting be held in Oakland, just across the Bay from San Francisco and within an hour of the Exposition grounds. The directors also recommended that an International Congress on Education be held in Oakland in 1915, under the general direction of a commission of thirty-four educators, with

Commissioner P. P. Claxton as ex-officio chairman and Mr. D. W. Springer as ex-officio secretary.

THE fourteenth course of Lane Medical Lectures will be delivered in Lane Hall, San Francisco, on the evenings of September 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9, by Professor Sir Edward Schäfer, professor of physiology, University of Edinburgh. The subjects are as follows:

September 3—On internal secretion in general.
September 4—On the thyro-parathyroid glands.
September 5—On the adrenal glandular apparatus.

September 8—On the pituitary body.

September 9—The influence of internal on other secretions.

Methods of Resuscitation. (To be delivered at Stanford University.)

AMONG the lectures at the University of Chicago were those by Professor Carl Schröter, of the University of Zurich, who gave on August 6 and 7 two illustrated lectures on "The Lake Dwellings and Lake Dwellers of Ancient Switzerland" and "The Alpine Flora of Switzerland." On August 20 Professor Stephen A. Forbes, of the University of Illinois, gave an illustrated lecture in Kent Theater on "Fish and Their Ecological Relations," and Professor William Morton Wheeler, of Harvard University, discussed in two lectures this week "The Habits of Ants."

PROFESSOR MEL T. COOK, of the New Jersey Agricultural Station, while a visitor at the Biological Laboratory, recently gave a lecture on insect galls.

THE town of Sanseverino in Italy will hold a celebration in September in honor of the quadricentenary of Bartolomeo Eustachio, the anatomist. A marble tablet will be unveiled and there will be a medical congress.

MR. C. LESLIE REYNOLDS, superintendent of the National Botanical Gardens in Washington, with which he had been connected for forty years, has died at the age of fifty-five years.

MR. FREDERICK G. PLUMMER, geographer of the United States Forest Service, died on August 18, aged sixty-nine years.

THE death is announced of Mr. T. H. Rusbell, of Birmingham, the author of a work on mosses and liverworts.

DR. HERMANN CREDNER, professor of geology at Leipzig and director of the Saxony Geological Survey, has died at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. VON VOGEL, who had performed an important service in the organization of the Bavarian military health service, has died at the age of seventy-nine years.

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination for entomological assistant in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at \$2,250. The duties of this position will be to conduct a special investigation of the means of control of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes. It is desired to secure the services of a person who is familiar with the methods of control and eradication of mosquitoes in tropical and subtropical countries. Familiarity with the appearance and details of chronic malaria will also be of value. Other civil service examinations are: for assistant in botanical laboratory work in the Bureau of Plant Industry, at a salary of \$1,500; for electrometallurgist in the Bureau of Mines at a salary ranging from \$1,800 to \$3,000; and for publicity expert in the Office of Public Roads, at a salary of \$8 per day when employed.

THE International Geological Congress will hold its next meeting in Brussels in 1917.

THE International Solar Union, at its meeting at Bonn on August 5, passed the following resolution:

That, in collecting material for a report, the chairman of a committee may employ the method proposed in SCIENCE, Vol. 37, page 795. It will be remembered that Dr. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard College Observatory, there suggested a standard form of committee meetings by correspondence.

FOR the first time in the history of the British Association psychology will be represented as an independent subject at the

forthcoming Birmingham meeting. It appears as a subsection to Section I (Physiology), and among those who have agreed to present papers are: Professor R. M. Ogden on "Experimental Data on the Localization of Visual Images"; Mr. C. Fox, "The Conditions which arouse Mental Imagery in Thought"; Professor Dawes Hicks, "Is there a Process of Psychical Fusion"; Dr. W. G. Smith, "Contrast as a Factor in Psychological Explanation"; Dr. C. S. Myers, "Experiments on Sound Localization"; Professor C. Read, "The Conditions of Belief in Primitive Minds"; Mr. W. McDougall, "A Theory of Laughter"; Dr. Wildon Carr, "The Absurdity of Psycho-physical Parallelism"; Miss May Smith, "Two Forms of Memory and their Relation"; Miss E. M. Smith, "Note of Habit Formation in Guinea-pigs"; Dr. F. C. Shrubsall, "The Relative Fertility and Morbidity of Normal and Defective Stock"; Mr. J. H. Wimms, "A Comparative Investigation of Fatigue Tests"; Miss May Smith, "Some Experiments on Recovery from Fatigue"; Dr. G. Thomson, "Variations in the Spatial Threshold"; Mr. Shepherd Dawson, "A Simple Method of Demonstrating Weber's Law"; Miss S. S. Fairhurst, "Suggestion and Discipline in Spelling"; Dr. C. W. Valentine, "Color Perception and Preference of an Infant"; Dr. McIntyre, "Practise Improvement in Immediate Memory in School Children"; Dr. E. O. Lewis, "Analytic and Synthetic Processes in Learning"; Dr. McIntyre and Miss A. L. Rogers, "Application of the Binet Scale to Normal Children in Scotland"; Mr. R. C. Moore, "Tests of Reasoning and their Relation to Mental Ability"; Mr. W. H. Winch, "Some Additional Tests of Reasoning"; Mr. T. H. Pear, "Modern Experiments on Testimony"; Mr. S. Wyatt, "The Testimony of Normal and Defective Children"; Dr. W. Brown, "Psycho-analysis"; Mr. T. H. Pear, "The Analysis of Some Personal Dreams with Special Reference to Theories of Dream Interpretation", and Mr. C. Burt, "Mental Differences between the Sexes." Joint meetings have also been arranged with the Physiological and Educational sections.

THE forest entomologist of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is making a thorough study of the forest insects of New York. He has found that many kinds of insects injurious to trees are more numerous and are doing greater damage this year than usual. This is especially true of such insects as the tent caterpillars, aphids or plant lice and scale insects. This serious damage by insects to both fruit and forest trees during the past summer is due largely to the very mild weather of last winter, which allowed a large number of insects to pass the cold season successfully and the long rainless periods of spring and early summer, which enabled the young insects to get a good start in their life work of destroying vegetation. A number of reports have come in at Syracuse of the dying of the native hickory in different parts of the state. In most cases this is due to the hickory bark beetle, which is a very small boring insect, living between the inner bark and the sap wood of the hickory. This beetle makes a burrow in which it lays its eggs and from this burrow, smaller burrows are made in all directions by the young larvæ. The hickory tree, from a commercial standpoint, is doomed in New York state, unless very active work is done to prevent the spread of the insect. This can be done only by cutting the infested tree down and disposing of it in such a way as to kill all of the insects under the bark.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

HAMPTON INSTITUTE receives \$20,000 by the will of the late Robert C. Ogden.

THE thirteenth legislative assembly of Montana passed an act which provides that after the first day of July, 1913, the State University at Missoula, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, the School of Mines at Butte and the Normal School at Dillon, shall constitute the University of Montana, the control and supervision of which shall be vested in the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education has power, on the recommendation of the executive board of any of the institutions, to grant diplomas and to confer degrees on the gradu-